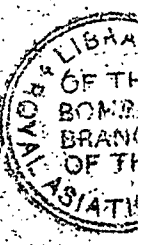
Annual Administration Report on the Working of the Criminal Tribes Act in the Province of Bombay

For the year ending 31st March 1938



Part I

BOMBAY
PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS
1938.

Obtainable from the Superintendent, Government Printing and Stationery, Bombay, or through the High Commissioner for India, India House, Aldwych, London, W.C.2, or through any recognized Bookseller

[Price—Anna 1 *or* 1*d*.]

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on 11 July, 2017

Administration Report.

Annual Report on the working of the Criminal Tribes Act in the Province of Bombay, Part I, for the year ending 31st March 1938.

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Resolution No. P. 312.

Bombay Castle, 15th August 1938.

Letter from the Backward Class Officer, Province of Bombay, No. E. 4/1, dated the 8th May 1938—Submitting the Annual Administration Report on the working of the Criminal Tribes Act in the Province of Bombay, Part I, for the year ending 31st March 1938.

RESOLUTION.—Government desire to record their appreciation of the work of the Backward Class Officer and his subordinates during the year under report.

Mr. Symington has been relieved during the year of his post of Backward Class Officer after having held it for over three years with distinction. Government have also lost the services of Reverend Canon A. L. Bradbury who has proceeded on leave preparatory to retirement. Canon Bradbury throughout his close contact for over 18 years with the department rendered it very useful service.

The thanks of Government are due to the many non-officials, including particularly Mr. F. D. Padamji, for continuing their valued assistance in the matter of providing employment for the settlers.

By order of the Governor of Bombay,

D. S. JOSHI,
Under Secretary to the Government of Bombay,
Home Department.

[*P.T.O.*

To

All Commissioners of Divisions,
The Resident for Kolhapur and Deccan States,
The Inspector General of Police, Province of Bombay,
The Commissioner of Police, Bombay,
All District Magistrates,
All Deputy Inspectors General of Police,
The Backward Class Officer, Province of Bombay,
All Superintendents of Police,
The Compiler, General Administration Report,
The General Department,
The Finance Department,
The Political and Services Department,
The Public Works Department,
The Educational Department,
The Revenue Department,
The Editors of Newspapers,
The Director of Information, Bombay.

No. E. 4/1 of 1938.

From

C. S. DEVADHAR, Esq., B.A.,
Backward Class Officer,
Bombay Province, Poona;

To

The SECRETARY to GOVERNMENT,
Home Department,
Bombay.

Poona, 8th May 1938.

Subject.—Report on the working of the settlements established under the Criminal Tribes Act, Bombay Province.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit the Administration Report for the year ending 31st March 1938.

Charge.

2. The charge of the office of the Backward Class Officer was held by Mr. D. Symington, I.C.S., up to 2nd November 1937 and by Mr. W. Gilligan, I.C.S., from 3rd November 1937 to 9th February 1938 and by me from 10th February 1938 and onwards.

Population.

3. The total population of settlements as it stood on 31st March 1938 was 8,029 as against 8,231 in the previous year. There is thus a fall of 202. During the year 109 registered persons with 181 dependents were interned in settlements on the recommendation of the Police; 34 persons living in settlements and free colonies were registered and interned under section 16 of the Criminal Tribes Act (together with their 46 dependents) as they proved by their conduct that it was unsafe to release them from settlements or to allow them to reside in free colonies. About 14 persons for whom Government orders for internment have been obtained, have not yet arrived on account of some being in jail or others absconding. During the year 629 persons in all, were released on license and 131 persons in all, were recalled to settlements for breach of conditions of license as detailed in paragraph 29 below.

4. The population of the free colonies as it stood on 31st March 1938 was 7,101 as against 7,212 the figure for the last year.

5. A number of persons ceased to be legal dependents on account of the death of the principal members or cancellation of registration for old age or good conduct. The excess of births over deaths was 163 for settlements and 172 for free colonies.

Employment.

6. 1,989 men, 784 women and 87 half-timers were industrially employed in spinning and weaving mills, railway workshops and factories. Other settlers were employed on road making, metal breaking, lumbering, field work and casual labour.

7. There is a slight but definite improvement in the employment situation in the majority of settlements. The Nira Projects settlement is the only exception to the above position. Now it subsists chiefly on the Saswad Mali Sugar factory during the crushing season. In order to relieve the situation the population was reduced considerably and it now stands at 303. Mr. Kolekar, the Manager of Nira Projects Settlement reports :—

> "This year we had no Public Works Department work till November 1937 when we got the drainage work for Rs. 6,500 which will give employment to our settlers till the middle of May 1938. The original works of Nira Right Bank Canals are finished and there is no possibility of getting any Public Works Department work next year."

It is understood that a tank work costing about Rs. 2,00,000 is to be started in Karmala Taluka of Sholapur District. The Superintending Engineer, Deccan Irrigation Circle, has been approached with a request to make some portion of this work, available for this department and the Superintendent has agreed to give us some suitable work. But if the tank work is not started early the Nira Projects settlement, Camp Mahalung, will have to be soon closed.

8. Mr. S. P. Hieb, the Manager of Sholapur Settlement—which is the largest of our settlements—reports about the employment situation as follows :—

> "The employment situation has shown a distinct improvement in spite of political unrest during the year under report. This has been so especially in the Laxmi and Sholapur Mills, where substantial numbers of our people have been taken to cope up with additional work. Thanks are due to the management of these mills and also other mills in Sholapur for continuing to employ our people in spite of the agitation and unrest among them introduced by the Red Flag Unionists."

At the same time quarry work has been able to absorb practically every one not employed in mills or otherwise.

9. Regarding Hubli Settlement, Rev. R. N. Usher Wilson, the Manager of the settlement, writes as follows :—

> "With regard to employment the situation in Hubli is fairly good. The Railway have not yet restarted recruitment but the mills are working day and night shifts. A number of settlers

were transferred from Gadag to take advantage of these improved conditions. At Kambarganvi, coupe work and farming continues to provide employment, although the low rates for fire-wood and the continued high price of coupes makes it increasingly difficult to secure a profit."

10. The employment situation in Ahmedabad is very hopeful. Mr. D. O. Gundi, the Manager of Ahmedabad Settlement reports:—

"Out of a total population of 1,023, the number of settlers working in mills and factories is 209 as against 145 of last year. In addition to these, about 103 are employed in District Local Board works, Municipal works and other building works in Ahmedabad. There is no dearth of labour in Ahmedabad. The number of settlers working in the mills is rapidly increasing. I hope before long, all settlers, especially Chharas will turn out skilled workers in the mill. Many of the settlers earn Rs. 40 to Rs. 45 per month now."

The Assistant Backward Class Officer, Northern Circle, Ahmedabad, remarks as follows, in regard to this settlement:—

"The Chharas who form the major group in this settlement and mainly for whom this settlement was established have begun to realise the benefits of honest living. With a sufficient scope for permanent and remunerative employment at Ahmedabad, the younger generation who are gradually inculcated with the idea of honest living will surely turn out to be good citizens."

11. Elsewhere the Barsi Mills, the Gadag Spinning Mills, the Western India Match Factory at Ambernath, the Belapur Sugar Factory and the Mundwa Paper Factory, the Hindusthan Construction Company, Belgaum, have each given employment to substantial numbers of settlers and colonists throughout the year. Settlers have also found work on a smaller scale with the Ginning Factory, Dhulia, and the Raja Bahadur Mills, Poona. Some of the licensees and free colonists at Hotgi and Indi and settlers of Bijapur Industrial Settlement found employment on scarcity works started by Government in famine areas.

12. In Jalgaon Settlement, out of a population of 316, only 25 men and 15 women are employed in Gendalal Spinning and Weaving Mills. Mr. S. G. Gokhale of the Servants of India Society, the Manager of Jalgaon Settlement, reports as follows:—

"The building activity in the Jalgaon City seems to have slowed down this year and some of the settlers may find it difficult to get good employment next year, if this state of affairs continue next year."

The Assistant Backward Class Officer, Northern Circle, Ahmedabad, remarks about this settlement as follows:—

"The employment condition is far from satisfactory. As there is no scope for remunerative employment, it is feared that there is little scope for expansion of this settlement as well as the free colony attached to the settlement."

13. The industry at Khanapur settlement, with its coupe sub-settlement at Gunji, provided regular work for the settlers throughout the year. The success of this settlement is largely due to the co-operation of the Forest Department from whom coupes are bought, in localities convenient to the settlement.

14. The supply of bed sheets and pillow cases to Government hospitals and chappals to the Police of some districts, are the main sources of employment to the settlers of the Reformatory Section of Bijapur Settlement. The Manager, Mr. M. B. Kolhar, expatiates on the difficulties in introducing the use of sized single yarn in order to comply with the Medical Department's new specification for hospital sheets. The difficulties in the production of this new type of article are enhanced by the fact that the factory is housed in a building of corrugated iron sheet roofing and the air conditions during summer at Bijapur are not favourable for the weaving of sized yarn articles. As the concern threatened to show some loss, only persons quite fit for the weaving work were employed in this industry with the result that the population had to be reduced.

15. Here, in this Reformatory Settlement of Bijapur, as work is to be provided within the high enclosing walls to the settlers who are transferred to this settlement for being the worst criminals, the difficulties of making the cottage industries like weaving, chappal making, tailoring, etc., self-supporting by getting work from such worst class of people, cannot be exaggerated. The problem of this settlement and the loss threatened to be incurred in these industries, have become a source of anxiety both to the Manager as well as to the Backward Class Officer, some time past. However, in view of the present policy of Government to encourage cottage industries in the Province by allotting some special funds and providing expert advice, we hope, we are not wrong in entertaining hopes of improving these industries and if necessary in collaboration with the Director of Industries, in the near future.

Health, housing and sanitation.

16. The health of settlers and free colonists has been good. There have been no epidemics except for an outbreak of whooping cough and measles in Gadag settlement.

17. During the year there were 347 births and 184 deaths in settlements and 323 births and 151 deaths in free colonies.

18. As remarked in the last year's report, the policy of leaving the settlers to construct their own huts is undergoing a change and the practice of building substantial dwellings in settlements and free colonies is increasing, especially in Government Settlements. Recently, the Voluntary Agencies are being asked to consider the advisability of following a similiar policy in their settlements. Some of the huts in these settlements, with roofs of either kerosene tins or rags and huts of conical shape with doors of two feet high and of very primitive nature, present an unsightly appearance to outside visitors who had several occasions of paying visits to these settlements during the year.

The Settlement Manager, Ahmedabad, reports as follows :—

"216 houses—16′ × 12′ with one door and a window were built by the Settlement Credit Society, at a cost of Rs. 36 (with kacha bricks) and of Rs. 45 (with pucca bricks) each. The settlers are very enthusiastic about this scheme and many of them have paid off the cost of the house. This is the first time in the history of Chharas that they are living in walled and tiled houses."

In Gadag Settlement, many of the free colonists in old free colony, are pulling down their old pattern houses and building decent ones in their places. During the year 10 more decent houses have been built or reconstructed. In Mundwa Settlement, the construction of dwelling houses is financed out of Provincial Loans and Advances and the cost is recouped from settlers in small monthly instalments.

Education (Literary and general).

19. Education in settlements is compulsory. Out of the total population of 8,029 in settlements proper, the numbers of children attending day and night schools are 1,844 and 214 respectively, and out of a population of 7,101 in the free colonies the corresponding numbers are 1,461 and 230.

Thus the number of children attending schools per thousand of the population is 256·3 for settlements and 238·1 for free colonies. In addition, 339 children from the settlements and free colonies attend outside vernacular schools and 21 children attend English schools. 297 non-criminal tribe children, 40 children belonging to criminal tribes from outside, attend settlement schools. In Gadag, 1 Girniwaddar (Ghantichor) boy won scholarship of Rs. 4 by passing the Middle School Scholarship examination. Similarly, 1 Bhampta boy at Ambarnath Settlement appeared and passed the Middle School Scholarship examination and gets a scholarship of Rs. 4 per month. He attends the English School at Kalyan. School work in general has been satisfactory throughout the year.

Education (Vocational).

20. 145 lads have been apprenticed to various trades, *viz.*, carpentry 51, tailoring 12, weaving 31, motor driving 2, chappal making 2, printing 1, book-binding 12, broom-making 6, masonry 18, soap-making 5, and hair cutting 5. Training in agriculture is given to 37 boys in agricultural settlements and free colonies [22 in Kambarganvi (Hubli) and 15 in Hotgi free colony]. There are 485 children in the manual training classes in settlement schools. During the year 15 boys have passed their examination in carpentry and drawing and 4, the examination in weaving, held by the Committee of Direction for technical education.

Three exhibits were sent to the Agricultural Show, Belgaum, by the Bijapur Settlement and a certificate was awarded by the Secretary, Agricultural Show, Belgaum.

Boy Scouts, Girl Guides and Recreation.

21. Scout Masters and Guide Captains are doing honorary work as usual. The Scout organisation has proved to be of inestimable value in character building and in encouraging them to form good habits, to be truthful, honest and active. The number of scouts at the close of the year under report was 1,122 including cubs and rovers. Of this number, 31 scouts have passed their first class tests and 161 have passed the second class test. The number of girl guides including blue birds, was 686, out of which 6 have passed their first class test and 82 have passed the second class test.

The settlement scouts of all settlements, take part with local scouts in games, rallies and other activities. Three girls of Sholapur Settlement attended the girl guide camp in Bombay for one week.

22. In all Settlements, athletic competitions and sports of every kind are encouraged and are sometimes joined in by adult settlers and staff alike. Clubs are started in some of the bigger settlements, which afford opportunities for recreation for settlers and children alike. Extracts from a few selected reports from Managers are given below.

Hubli.—" Sports are held every year for 4 days at Divali, two days for the school and two days for adults. These are prepared for long before and excite great interest. Very large numbers take part.

Foot-ball and hockey leagues have been carried on throughout the year. In the leagues six teams take part and each plays all other teams twice. This provides a very large number of matches and the interest is well sustained. Winners and runners-up receive medals. A number of outside matches have been played in Dharwar and Gadag.

There is a physical training group, which was first instructed by members of Toc. H. Lantern lectures and other lectures have been given on a large number of subjects including medical aid, infant welfare, religious subjects, food, diseases, etc. Social gatherings, dramatic performances have been done by the schools and guides and the people themselves have frequent singing parties. "

Sholapur.—"In Sholapur Settlement cricket, hockey, foot-ball and volley-ball have been introduced and many young men from the settlement and staff take part in the games every evening.

There are 7 foot-ball teams, grouped according to castes. Foot-ball league matches have been arranged among these teams and there is very keen competition to win the silver cup which has been reserved for the winning side. In the first round the Bhampta young men are leading and they hope to secure the cup. As the enthusiasm of young men increased in out-door games we had to lay out another foot-ball field so as to enable many lads to take part in out-door games every evening.

The Settlement has now been playing hockey and foot-ball matches regularly with Railway and Police teams. We have now joined the hockey tournament and so far have been qualified to the final by defeating two teams (Police and Kurduwadi Railway teams). It is our experience that the playground is the best character-training agent of young men."

Nira Projects Settlement.—" Sports and exhibition were arranged in January 1938 on the Makar Sankrant day and on the two following days. Some scouts took part in sports. In the tug-of-war team we defeated the Police team in semi-final. Five certificates were given for handicrafts exhibited in the exhibition."

Ambarnath Settlement.—" Two volley-ball matches were played, one with the Police team of Kalyan and the other with the Wimco team of Ambarnath. The settlement team won in the former match and was defeated in the latter."

Ahmedabad Settlement.—" During the year under report a beautiful club building called 'Symington club' was constructed. This is the common place where settlers and staff meet and play.

During the year 3 cricket matches were played with local teams and all were won by the settlement team.

A performance was arranged by the Girl Guide Association, Ahmedabad, for collection of funds. The guides and scouts of this settlement took active part in the performance."

Gadag Settlement.—" Ten hockey matches were played and 4 were won by the settlement. In the open cup tournament the settlement won the silver cup by defeating 5 teams in three rounds."

Belgaum Settlement.—" About 50 children take part in organised games. Children are trained in lezim, wand drill and physical drill, and grown-up boys play hockey, volley-ball and other Indian games.

The settlers took part in the Dassara sports arranged by the Local Institute. The settlement team won the silver cup in the tug-of-war after defeating 10 teams.

Settlement children took part in the Shimga sports arranged by the Maratha Mandal. They won 3 silver medals for lezim, wand drill and running."

Convictions and abscondings.

23. During the year 201 persons (of whom 4 are unregistered) from settlements, have been convicted in 198 cases as compared with 170 persons convicted in the previous year, in 162 cases. The details are as follows :—

There were 137 cases involving 140 persons under the Criminal Tribes Act, 45 cases involving 38 persons for offences against property under the Indian Penal Code, 9 cases involving 16 persons for other offences under the Indian Penal Code, one case involving one person under Chapter VIII, Criminal Procedure Code and 6 cases involving 6 persons under other Acts.

24. 17 persons (of whom 4 are unregistered) from free colonies, were convicted in 21 cases as compared with 49 persons convicted in 20 cases in the previous year. The details are as follows:—

There were 4 cases involving 2 persons under the Criminal Tribes Act, 13 cases involving 7 persons for offences against property under the Indian Penal Code, 1 case involving 3 persons for other offences under the Indian Penal Code, 2 cases involving 4 persons under Chapter VIII of the Criminal Procedure Code and 1 case involving 1 person for offences under other Acts.

25. 5 persons of whom 2 are unregistered among the licensees, living in villages were convicted in 2 cases (for offences against property under the Indian Penal Code) as against 3 persons convicted in 4 cases in the previous year.

26. The Settlement Manager, Sholapur, reports on crime as follows:—

"The increase in the number of offences under the Indian Penal Code is entirely due to the case resulting from the small riot of November 10th and was the direct result of Red Flag agitation."

The Managers of Nira Projects Settlement and Gadag and Mundwa Settlements attribute the increase to the fact that many absconders of the previous years were traced during the year under report and they were prosecuted under the Criminal Tribes Act. As remarked last year it is not safe to interpret these statistics too literally. Because according to the exigencies of administrative policy, resort will have to be had to prosecution in dealing with cases of petty thefts and breach of settlement rules, instead of to departmental measures. This policy is reflected in the inflated figures of one year whereas there will be an apparent decrease is another year, with the variation of policy.

27. There were 242 absconders at the close of the year (141 registered and 101 unregistered dependents); 244 was the figure for last year. Thus there is a slight decrease in the total figure and this may be attributed to the improved employment situation. As regards crime and absconding the Manager, Belgaum Settlement, reports as follows:—

"The desire for honest work is a marked feature of the year and the result has been that there is not a single conviction for offences against property or any other section of the Indian Penal Code or the Criminal Procedure Code. Only 3 persons have been convicted under the Criminal Tribes Act for absconding. The absconders are almost all single men."

Co-operative Societies.

28. The Co-operative Credit Societies have progressed satisfactorily during the year. Owing to special caution taken in advancing loans, bad debts have been reduced to the minimum and

consequently the societies are in a sound condition. The amount of deposits was Rs. 44,651-5-7 on 31st March 1938 as compared with Rs. 40,866-13-3 in the previous year. Efforts continued during the year to secure deposits from the settlers to enable them to buy plots for building houses on the free colonies or elsewhere. The share capital of the societies has increased from Rs. 18,644-2-0 (of the previous year) to Rs. 19,562-1-6.

The Producers Societies at Bijapur, Nira Projects Settlement and Khanapur and Bagalkot Settlements have done well and it is expected that there will be some profit in all the concerns. Separate annual statements will be submitted to Government as usual.

The Staff Co-operative Society of the Department has also made satisfactory progress.

Discharge from Settlements.

29. During the year 111 registered persons with 301 dependents have been discharged on license from settlements to free colonies attached to settlements. 64 registered persons with 153 dependents have been allowed to return on license to their villages. Thus the total number of persons discharged from settlements was 629, of whom 175 were registered persons and the rest were dependents. As against this, 34 registered persons with 46 dependents, who had been discharged on license to free colonies, and 15 registered persons with 36 dependents, discharged on license to their villages in previous years, i.e., 131 persons in all were recalled to settlements, for violation of the terms of the conditions of their license. The total number of ex-settlers who were being supervised on license at the end of the year was 1,023 registered persons with 3,730 dependents. The percentage of recalls of registered persons works out at 4·2 which is satisfactory. The registration of 141 licensees was cancelled for good conduct finally, and of 20 persons on account of death, under section 7 of the Criminal Tribes Act, during the year.

30. Seven Hurs were repatriated to Sind during the year.

Free Colonies.

31. The development of free colonies is making good progress on the whole, but at Hubli and Belgaum it is hampered for want of space for further development. Acquisition of land for sites for building houses in Hubli is an urgent need and steps are being taken to provide necessary funds. As the bulk of our criminal tribes settlers are wandering tribes and hitherto industrial work has proved a very satisfactory means of assimilating these people to the ordinary population by settling them on free colonies. The result is that there are thousands of settlers and ex-settlers on regular work as mill or factory hands.

Special Institutions.

32. The Women's Home attached to Hubli settlement for troublesome and immoral women of all settlements has again done well. 20 women have been newly admitted into the home during the year and 22 have been discharged leaving 10 residents at the close of the year. This difficult work is carried out under the supervision of Miss C. M. Edwards.

33. The Children's Homes at Sholapur, Hubli and Baramati closed the year with 95 inmates, 30 childern having been discharged, 31 newly admitted, one died and 4 absconding during the year.

Finance.

34. The total net recurring expenditure for the financial year under 28, Jails and Convict Settlements was Rs. 2,88,075-5-5, the corresponding figure for the last year was Rs. 2,68,681-5-2. The increase is due to the divisible expenditure under "47, Miscellaneous Departments" and "28, Jails and Convict Settlements" being budgetted under one head, viz. "28, Jails and Convict Settlements." The total non-recurring expenditure during the year was Rs. 23,193-6-7.

Special matters.

35. The work of the Department was started in about 1909 by Mr. Starte, then Assistant Collector, Bijapur, on special duty, and developed into the Criminal Tribes Settlement Department with about 15,000 souls under its care. Starting with the Chapparbands and Ghantichors and Haranshikaris of Bijapur district, his experiments spread further and further afield until they had embraced all the criminal tribes in Karnatak and Mahrashtra and now they have reached Gujarat. In future years more attention will be concentrated on the tribes of Gujarat, e.g., Waghris, Dharalas, Chharas. Bombay Province has now reached rather an important stage in the development of criminal tribes legislation. The Criminal Tribes Act has now been long enough in force to effect the second or third generation that is to say the sons and grand-sons of those to whom the Act was originally applied. The future of these persons presents many problems of intricate nature, the exact significance of which has not been understood. There is a wide awakening everywhere and the policy of administering the Criminal Tribes Act will have to vary to meet the changing conditions of today. Government have therefore appointed a Committee of Enquiry into the working of the Criminal Tribes Act. The terms of reference are as follows :—

(*a*) To investigate and report on the changes necessary to be introduced in the policy and law relating to Criminal Tribes.

(*b*) To investigate and report on the grievances of the members of the Criminal Tribes Settlements.

(c) To consider and report on such other matters as may be germane to the above.

The Committee have started work and visited various settlements, examined a number of witnesses and their final report is expected within a few months.

36. The usual annual conference of the Assistant Backward Class Officers and Settlement Managers and Lady Superintendents was held in Poona on the 18th and 19th March 1938 with Mr. D. Symington in the chair. The conference this time was mainly occupied with informal discussions over the matters arising out of the Enquiry Committee and opinions were exchanged as to the future working of the Department.

Final.

37. Generally speaking, the year under report has been a good one except a few incidents, of not a very serious nature, which occured at Sholapur and Ambarnath Settlements, mainly due to communist agitation. But prompt action by the district authorities, brought the situation under control and nothing untoward occurred.

As the success of the settlement work depends upon supply of employment, I am glad to be able to record, that the efforts of the Managers to find work for their people have met with sympathy and active co-operation on the part of employers.

38. As already remarked above, when the Nira Projects Settlement was faced with the problem of unemployment the population of that settlement had to be reduced. This was not possible but for the timely help extended by the management of the Deccan Paper Mills, Mundwa. The thanks of Government are due to Mr. F. D. Padamji, the Managing Director of the Deccan Paper Mills, Poona, for the keen interest evinced by him in the welfare of the criminal tribes people of Mundwa settlement. He has given ten rooms free of rent for the residential use of settlers of Mundwa Settlement. The total number of settlers employed by Mr. Padamji in his mill is 176 which forms 29·9 per cent. of his total employees and he hopes to raise the percentage of settlement employees to 50 per cent. in the near future. Such a fine example of philanthropy while ameliorating the conditions and moulding the character of the worst type of our fallen countrymen, is relieving the Government of their anxiety of finding employment for the settlers, since finding regular and remunerative employment is the most difficult aspect of settlement administration. It is hoped that other mill-owners will follow the example and also make it a point to employ settlers up to a certain fixed percentage of their total employees, so that the Government will be helped in the task of fixing the employment capacity of each settlement and of thus limiting the size of each settlement in order to avoid unemployment which amongst settlers is sure to lead to increase in crime. I am glad to notice that the authorities of Sholapur Mill have already undertaken to help in this way.

The thanks of Government are also due to the Managers of Mills at Sholapur, Gadag, Hubli, Barsi, Jalgaon and Ahmedabad; to the management of Belapur Sugar Company, of the Western India Match Factory, Ambarnath, to the Manager of Gendalal Mills at Jalgaon and Managers of Kalyan, Swadeshi, Ashoka, New Commercial and Jupiter Mills at Ahmedabad, who all employed our settlers to more or less extent and they all gave due chances of employment to the settlers along with other outside free colonists.

In particular I would also mention the names of Mr. H. Hybhinette of Ambarnath Match Factory, Mr. S. R. Hiremath, Chief Officer of Gadag Municipality and Mr. Baburao Ganesh Joshi of Narayandas Chunilal Mills, Gadag and Mr. H. C. Holmes, I.F.S., Divisional Forest Officer, Belgaum, for his assistance to Khanapur Settlement.

39. During the year the Department will be losing the Rev. Canon A. L. Bradbury, Manager of Hubli Settlement, who proceeded to England on leave preparatory to retirement. He was connected with the work of the Department during the past 18 years and more, and his knowledge of the criminal tribes people was remarkable. His opinions on any matter of settlement policy and administration commanded universal respect. We wish him a long and happy retirement.

40. The Department has had to suffer another loss during the year in the transfer of Mr. D. Symington, I.C.S. Mr. Symington was in charge of the Department in all about three and half years, during which time, with the removal of headquarters of the Backward Class Officer from Dharwar to Poona the activities of the Criminal Tribes Settlement Department were extended from Southern Division to Northern and Central Divisions. Under the able guidance of Mr. Symington the work organised by Mr. Starte developed into right directions by consolidating the work by providing continuity of policy and treatment. It is to be regretted that circumstances should have rendered it necessary to depute him temporarily for other work at such a critical time in the history of the department when his advice and experience were most needed.

41. I consider that during this year the Assistant Backward Class Officers and all Settlement Managers and indeed the whole staff have given their best. In fact they were all over-worked because the work in connection with the Committee of Inquiry had to be coped without extra staff.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

C. S. DEVADHAR,

Backward Class Officer,

Bombay Province, Poona.

APPENDIX I.

APPENDIX

Population in Settlements

Serial No.	Settlements.	Kaikadis.	Bhamtas.	Haranshikaris.	Mang-Garudis.	Bhats.	Chapparbands.	Hurs.	Kathus.	Dharalas.	Waddars	Bhils.	Waghris.	Kolis.	Berads.	Bhandi Sonars.
	Southern Circle.															
1	Hubli ...	229	353	446	40	267	...	...	..	...	152	...	...	...	5	3
2	Gadag ...	127	93	245	16	62	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	..	...
3	Belgaum ...	6	33	...	170	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
4	Khanapur ...	48	21	44	54	...	...	...	9	...	12	...	..	...	41	...
	Total ...	410	500	735	280	350	...	...	9	...	164	10	...	...	47	3
	Central Circle.															
1	Sholapur ...	573	261	369	318	253	3	5	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...
2	Nira Projects. (Camp Mahalung including Malsiras and Savatgaon Sub-Settlements).	39	26	104	47	2	...	3	...	...	5	17	1	3	...	...
3	Bijapur (Industrial Section).	3	15	101	62	...	4	5	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Bijapur (Reformatory Section).	25	41	4	23	6	...	...	...	6	...	24	3	5	...	1
5	Bagalkot ...	...	8	75	7	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	640	351	653	456	261	7	13	8	6	5	45	4	8	...	1
	Northern Circle.															
1	Ahmedabad ...	54	6	2	...	757	...	27	...	52	...	4	84	...	...	...
2	Dhulia ...	10	12	32	123	40	...	17	...	...	...	102	...	11	...	...
3	Jalgaon ...	8	10	15	159	47	...	...	...	...	...	63	...	5	...	...
	Total ...	82	28	49	282	844	...	44	...	52	...	169	84	16	...	...
	Home Circle.															
1	Mundwa ...	38	47	166	191	46	...	1	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...
2	Ambernath ...	85	41	...	117	5	...	12	...	2	...	...	2	1	...	...
3	Baramati ...	...	66	...	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	123	154	166	342	51	...	13	...	2	...	11	2	1	...	...
	Grand Total ...	1,255	1,033	1,603	1,360	1,506	7	70	17	60	169	235	90	25	47	4

I.

on 31st March 1938.

Lamanis.	Mahars.	Mangs.	Ramoshis.	Rajput Bhamptas.	Thakurs.	Futgudis.	Kaikaris.	Tadvis.	Wanjars.	Gam-Vakkal.	Hindu Bhandari.	Fakir Musalman.	Hindu Maratha.	Pasis.	Total.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,495
10	...	4	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	573
...	...	25	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	293
50	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	282
60	3	29	36	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2,643
...	...	...	...	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,831
...	...	7	5	83	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	342
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	194
2	...	...	2	24	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	167
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	94
2	...	7	7	152	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	2,628
...	...	...	...	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,023
...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	4	7	...	...	1	...	...	371
...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	316
...	...	1	...	41	1	...	...	8	7	...	...	1	...	1	1,710
...	...	...	6	48	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	557
...	...	...	...	52	5	9	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	335
...	...	...	5	51	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	156
...	...	...	11	151	8	9	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,048
62	3	37	54	350	9	9	4	8	7	1	1	1	1	1	8,029

APPENDIX I-A.

Population in Free Colonies on 31st March 1938.

Serial No.	Name of the Free Colony.	Kaikadis.	Bhamptas.	Haranshikaris.	Mang-Garudis.	Bhats.	Chapparbands.	Hurs.	Katbus.	Lamanis.	Waddars.	Rajput Bhamptas.	Waghris.	Berads.	Total.
	Southern Circle.														
1	Hubli ...	420	434	838	...	59	46	...	...	...	32	...	...	...	1,829
2	Gadag ...	60	324	280	8	79	174	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	925
3	Belgaum ...	...	4	...	79	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	83
4	Khanapur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	8	16
	Total ...	480	762	1,118	87	138	220	...	...	8	32	...	...	8	2,853
	Central Circle.														
1	Sholapur ...	381	586	166	207	138	961	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,739
2	Barsi ...	...	14	817	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	844
3	Hotgi ...	64	15	313	...	...	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	432
4	Indi ...	...	...	210	...	...	...	...	26	...	...	...	...	...	236
5	Bagalkot ...	...	30	159	...	...	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	215
6	Bijapur ...	4	12	110	57	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	186
7	Akluj (N. P. Sett.).	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	7
8	Malsiras ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
	Total ...	451	657	1,782	277	138	330	...	26	...	...	..	...	...	3,661
	Northern Circle.														
1	Jalgaon ...	...	10	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
2	Dhulia ...	...	...	...	...	7	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
3	Ahmedabad ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	...	6
	Total ...	...	10	...	9	7	...	1	...	...	...	4	2	...	33
	Home Circle.														
1	Ambernath ...	39	52	...	94	8	...	38	...	...	...	...	...	...	231
2	Undirgaon ...	...	...	161	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	161
3	Baramati ...	...	149	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	149
4	Mundwa ...	...	...	...	9	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
	Total ...	39	201	161	103	8	...	42	...	...	...	...	...	...	554
	Grand Total .	970	1,630	3,061	476	291	550	43	26	8	32	4	2	8	7,101

APPENDIX II.

SM Bk Jb 2—3

APPENDIX

Number of Boys and Girls in Settlement

Serial No.	Settlement (including free colony attached, if any).	Day School.		Total.	Night school.		Other children Tribes living in attend Settle	
							Day School.	
		Boys.	Girls.		Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
	Southern Circle.							
1	Hubli	201	158	359	46	...	204	200
2	Gadag	59	45	104	6	9	86	94
3	Belgaum	39	31	70	6	...	8	11
4	Khanapur	29	27	56	12	...	1	4
	Total ...	328	261	589	70	9	299	309
	Central Circle.							
1	Sholapur	284	229	513	23	...	249	203
2	Nira Projects (including Malshiras Sub-Settlement.)	20	38	58	9	...	4	4
3	Bijapur Reformatory ...	15	13	28	6	...	.....	.....
4	Bijapur Industrial ...	24	21	45	15	...	27	17
5	Bagalkot	15	12	27	1	...	22	25
	Total ...	358	313	671	54	...	302	249
	Northern Circle.							
1	Ahmedabad	99	105	204	24	...	.....	.....
2	Jalgaon	51	41	92	9	...	5	3
3	Dhulia	39	36	75	10	...	3	.....
	Total ...	189	182	371	43	...	8	3
	Home Circle.							
1	Mundwa	47	54	101	13	9	.....	1
2	Baramati	26	27	53	1	...	72	47
3	Ambernath	32	27	59	5	10	14	24
	Total ...	105	108	213	19	19	86	75
	Grand Total ...	980	864	1,844	186	28	695	633
	Free Colonies unattached to Settlements.							
1	Hotgi	...	...	...	...	...	32	28
2	Indi	...	...	...	...	...	19	27
3	Undirgaon	...	...	...	...	...	10	17
4	Barsi	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	61	72
	Great grand total ...	980	864	1,844	186	28	756	705

II.

and Municipal Schools on 31st March 1938.

belonging to Criminal Free Colonies who ment Schools.			Criminal Tribes Children attending Settlement Schools from outside.	Children other than Criminal Tribes attending Settlement Schools.	Criminal Tribes Children from Settlements and Free Colonies attending other Vernacular and English Schools.	
Total.	Night School.					
	Boys.	Girls.			Vernacular.	English.
404	51	17	.....	68	9	5
180	18	14	.....	6	11	3
19	8	...	.....	.....	2	2
5	2	...	5	4	11	1
608	79	31	5	78	33	11
452	24	...	12	84	5	2
8	...	...	.....	10	9	.....
.....	...	...	1	3	2	.....
44	8	...	11	2	6	1
47	8	5	.....	1	1	3
551	40	5	24	100	23	6
.....	...	...	.....	3	14	.....
8	...	...	.....	4	7	.....
3	...	...	3	2	8	.....
11	...	...	3	9	29	.....
1	...	...	1	4	19	.....
119	12	...	.....	103	.....	1
38	11	3	6	3	13	1
158	23	3	7	110	32	2
1,322	142	39	39	297	117	19
60	15	9	.....	.....	54	.....
46	11	...	.....	.....	1	1
27	14	...	1	.....	5	.....
.....	.....	...	.....	.....	162	1
133	40	9	1	.....	223	2
1,461	182	48	40	297	339	21

APPENDIX

Convictions from 1st April 1937 to 31st

Serial No.	Settlements and their Population.	Criminal Tribes Act.		Indian Penal Against Property.	
		Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.
	Southern Circle.				
1	Hubli (1,495)	26	26	7	8
2	Gadag (573)	3	4	2	(2)
3	Belgaum (293)	3	3	.....	.....
4	Khanapur (282)	7	7	.....	.....
	Total ...	39	40	9	8(2)
	Central Circle.				
1	Sholapur (1,831)	15	18	5	5
2	Nira Projects Camp Mahalung (342).	23	21	1	(1)
3	Bijapur Reformatory (167) ...	12	12	1	(1)
4	Bijapur Industrial (194) ...	1	1	1	1
5	Bagalkot (94)	1	2	.....	.....
	Total ...	52	54	8	6 (2)
	Northern Circle.				
1	Ahmedabad (1,023) ...	5	5	4	6
2	Jalgaon (316)	5	5	2	2
3	Dhulia (371)	14	14	5	5
	Total ...	24	24	11	13
	Home Circle.				
1	Mundwa (557)	10	10	3	3
2	Ambernath (335)	10	10	10	4 (2)
3	Baramati (156)	2	2	4	4
	Total ...	22	22	17	11 (2)
	Grand Total ...	137	140	45	38(6)

N.B.—The numbers shown in brackets represents persons

III.

March 1938 for persons in Settlements.

Other offences under Indian Penal Code.		Chapter VIII, Criminal Procedure Code.		Offences under other Acts.		Total.	
Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.
1	3	1	1	1	2	36	40
...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	5	4 (2)
...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	3	3
1	1	.....	.....	...	.....	8	8
2	4	1	1	1	2	52	55 (2)
1	9	.....	.....	...	.....	21	32
2	2	.....	.....	1	(1)	27	23 (2)
2	(2)	.....	.....	1	1	16	13 (3)
...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	2	2
...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	1	2
5	11 (2)	.....	.....	2	1 (1)	67	72 (5)
...	.....	.....	.....	2	2	11	13*
2	1 (1)	.....	.....	...	.....	9	8 (1)†
...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	19	19‡
2	1 (1)	.....	.....	2	2	39	40 (1)
...	.....	.....	.....	1	1	14	14
...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	20	14 (2)
...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	6	6
...	.....	.....		1	1	40	34 (2)
9	16 (3)	1	1	6	6 (1)	198	201 (10)

who have been convicted for more than one offence.

Number of unregistered persons.
*1
†2
‡1
4

APPENDIX

Convictions from 1st April 1937 to 31st March 1938 for

Serial No.	Free Colonies and their Population.	Criminal Tribes Act.		Indian Against Property.	
		Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.
	Southern Circle.				
1	Hubli (1829)	.....	.....	1	2
	Total ...	.....	.....	1	2
	Central Circle.				
1	Sholapur (1,739)	.....	.....	1	1
2	Nira Project Settlement (9) ...	4	2	9	2 (2)
3	Hotgi (432)	.....	.....	2	2
4	Undirgaon (161)	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total ...	4	2	12	5 (2)
	Home Circle.				
1	Ambernath (231)	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Grand Total ...	4	2	13	7 (2)
	Licensees in villages.				
1	Gadag	.....	.....	1	2
2	Indi	.....	.....	1	3
	Total ...	.....	.....	2	5
	Great grand total ...	4	2	15	12 (2)

III-A.

persons in free Colonies (Both registered and unregistered).

Penal Code. Other offences.		Chapter VIII, Criminal Procedure Code.		Offences under other Acts.		Total.	
Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2*
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	2†
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	4 (2)‡
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
1	3	1	3	.....	.....	2	6
1	3	1	3	1	1	19	14 (2)
.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	1
.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	1
1	3	2	4	1	1	21	17 (2)
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3†
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	2	5
1	3	2	4	1	1	23	22 (2)†

*1 No. of unregistered persons.
†1 do
‡2 do.
†2 do.

APPENDIX IV.

Statement of Absconders as stood on 31st March 1938.

Serial No.	Settlements.	Population on 31st March 1938.	Absconders among registered persons.			Absconders among unregistered dependents.	Grand total columns 6 and 7.
			Men.	Women.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Southern Circle.						
1	Hubli	1,495	9	1	10	10	20
2	Gadag	573	5	...	5	2	7
3	Belgaum	293	6	1	7	.....	7
4	Khanapur	282	4	...	4	.....	4
	Total ...	...	24	2	26	13	38
	Central Circle.						
1	Sholapur	1,831	10	4	14	11	25
2	Nira Projects	342	26	4	30	26	56
3	Bijapur Reformatory section.	167	7	...	7	1	8
	Total ...	...	43	8	51	38	89
	Northern Circle.						
1	Ahmedabad	1,023	12	1	13	19	32
2	Jalgaon	316	5	...	5	3	8
3	Dhulia	371	8	3	11	6	17
	Total ...	...	25	4	29	28	57
	Home Circle.						
1	Mundwa	557	4	...	4	4	8
2	Ambernath	335	8	5	13	4	17
3	Baramati	156	3	...	3	3	6
	Total ...	...	15	5	20	11	31
	Special Institutions.						
1	Sholapur Free Colony ...	1,739	2	...	2	1	3
2	Ambernath free Colony ...	231	...	...	...	1	1
3	Barsi free Colony	844	1	1	2	.....	2
4	Baramati free Colony ...	149	1	...	1	4	5
5	Undirgaon free Colony ...	161	2	1	3	3	6
	While on probation in villages.						
1	Sholapur	...	...	1	1	.....	1
2	(Probation Officer), Bombay .	...	...	2	2	.....	2
3	Dhulia	...	1	...	1	.....	1
4	Baramati	...	3	...	3	3	6
	Total ...	...	10	5	15	12	27
	Grand total ...	...	117	24	141	10	242

APPENDIX V

APPENDIX

Co-operative Credit Societies in the Criminal

Serial No.	Name of Society.	Year when it was established.	Total number of members.	Reserve Fund.	Total amount of shares as stood on 31st March 1938.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Southern Circle.			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Hubli Settlement Co-operative Credit Society.	1922	657	4,764 6 5	9,871 0 0
2	Gadag Settlement Co-operative Credit Society.	1917	824	3,230 11 2	2,312 0 0
3	Belgaum Settlement Co-operative Credit Society.	1928	87	316 4 0	128 0 0
4	Khanapur Settlement Co-operative Credit Society.	1917	45	1,385 0 10	132 0 0
	Central Circle.				
1	Sholapur Settlement Co-operative Credit Society.	1917	903	4,630 15 10	2,645 1 6
2	Bijapur Settlement Co-operative Credit Society.	1924	119	3,658 1 11	230 0 0
3	Nira Project Settlement Co-operative Credit Society.	1927	42	768 1 2	51 0 0
4	Bagalkot Settlement Co-operative Credit Society.	1933	55	107 11 4	167 0 0
5	Barsi Free Colony Credit Society.	1935	125	429 13 6	676 0 0
6	Hotgi Free Colony Credit Society.	1932	83	514 5 9	350 0 0
	Northern Circle.				
1	Ahmedabad Settlement Credit Society.	1933	170	746 6 6	488 0 0
2	Jalgaon Settlement Credit Society.	1931	59	68 5 6	76 0 0
3	Dhulia Settlement Credit Society.	1934	97	53 5 6	164 0 0
	Home Circle.				
1	Mundwa Settlement Credit Society.	1935	125	56 0 3	223 0 0
2	Ambernath Settlement Co-operative Credit Society.	1926	99	534 8 7	790 0 0
3	Baramati Settlement Credit Society.	1921	82	801 6 0	1,110 0 0
4	Undirgaon Free Colony Credit Society.	1935	21	41 0 0	49 0 0
	Total ...		3,093	22,105 8 3	19,562 1 6

V.

Tribes Settlements as they stood on 31st March 1938.

Total capital.	Deposits received during the year.	Total Deposits as stood on 31st March 1938.	Loans advanced during the year.	Loans recovered during the year.	Total loans outstanding on 31st March 1938.	Amount of expected bad debts, if any.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
14,635 6 5	13,173 8 7	23,599 6 9	25,671 0 0	23,907 0 0	28,917 0 0	376 0 0
5,542 11 2	2,793 14 1	1,499 10 8	11,269 12 9	9,750 2 3	9,221 11 9	100 0 0
443 4 0	119 14 3	605 4 3	168 0 0	401 6 3	675 12 3	16 0 0
1,517 0 10	312 10 0	462 1 1	367 13 6	644 10 7	1,824 12 9	135 14 0
7,276 1 4	2,901 5 6	4,677 10 11	13,600 13 3	11,517 5 3	10,192 14 5	260 0 0
3,988 1 11	1,173 9 3	2,528 7 3	775 0 0	736 5 1	1,914 7 9	50 0 0
819 1 2	671 12 9	763 6 6	713 10 0	1,556 15 1	1,643 11 6	.....
274 11 4	234 10 3	876 10 6	579 0 0	469 0 0	1,172 10 9	.....
1,105 13 6	1,997 11 0	1,889 6 0	3,918 6 9	3,829 5 3	1,729 2 3	.....
864 5 9	37 13 6	173 12 6	135 0 0	434 11 10	876 11 5	.....
1,234 6 6	1,460 8 7	2,667 15 10	1,360 5 6	981 14 6	2,250 11 6	56 0 0
144 5 6	320 7 3	586 2 3	270 11 9	202 2 9	138 12 6	.....
217 5 6	638 7 0	597 10 3	711 0 0	492 3 7	704 7 2	.....
279 0 0	456 15 0	338 13 2	1,157 3 3	792 2 3	907 2 0	.....
1,324 8 7	1,072 9 0	1,553 12 4	2,094 0 0	2,416 15 6	1,563 12 6	50 0 0
1,911 6 0	619 0 0	1,226 7 7	1,610 0 0	1,373 6 3	2,878 1 3	314 7 3
90 0 0	619 15 0	604 11 9	306 9 9	218 8 6	163 10 0	.....
41,667 9 9	28,604 11 0	44,651 5 7	64,708 6 6	59,725 2 11	65,875 7 9	1,298 5 3

APPENDIX

Statement showing expenditure per head in each settlement for the

Serial No.	Settlements established under Section 16, Criminal Tribes Act, and other institutions.	Population.	Annual recurring expenditure.	Deduct income.	Net expenditure.
1	2	3	4	5	6
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Hubli	1,495	27,647 14 0	173 0 3	27,474 13 9
2	Gadag	573	10,694 1 3	1,126 1 9	9,567 15 6
3	Belgaum	293	5,896 9 3	38 4 9	5,858 4 6
4	Khanapur	282	9,020 7 6	297 4 0	8,723 3 6
5	Nira Projects Settlement	342	11,580 15 6	102 5 0	11,478 10 6
6	Sholapur	1,831	34,793 1 6	2,693 9 3	32,099 8 3
7	Bijapur	361	22,965 4 0	529 13 3	22,435 6 9
8	Bagalkot	94	3,365 10 3	297 15 0	3,067 11 3
9	Ahmedabad	1,023	14,042 13 3	1,072 10 0	12,970 3 3
10	Jalgaon	316	7,724 2 6	22 8 0	7,701 10 6
11	Dhulia	371	7,105 11 6	309 1 6	6,796 10 0
12	Mundwa	557	8,053 10 0	152 1 0	7,901 9 0
13	Ambernath	335	8,715 6 3	823 2 3	7,887 4 0
14	Baramati	156	4,584 6 6	108 1 0	4,476 5 6
	Institutions and Free Colonies.				
1	Expenditure on Women's Homes ...	.....	2,280 0 0	.....	2,280 0 0
2	Expenditure on Children's Homes ...	.....	9,449 12 0	.....	9,449 12 0
3	Hotgi and Indi Free Colonies ...	.....	3,938 9 6	10 8 0	3,928 1 6
4	Barsi Free Colony	.....	1,578 15 0	482 10 0	1,096 5 0
5	Undirgaon Free Colony	.....	3,475 8 6	23 0 0	3,452 8 6
6	Malsiras Free Colony	.....	1,154 13 0	.....	1,154 13 0
7	Expenditure on Central Staff ...	.....	84,047 0 2	10,749 5 0	73,297 11 2
	Total ...	.....	2,82,114 11 5	19,016 4 0	2,63,098 7 5

VI.

financial year 1937-38 excluding non-recurring items of expenditure.

Cost per head.	Population of Free Colonies.	Number of families discharged on license to villages and supervised by Managers and Settlement Inspectors.	Cost of supervision of persons in free colonies including education of children and supervision over village licensees.	Remarks.
7	8	9	10	11
Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.	
18 6 0	1,826	2	7,561 8 6	
16 11 3	925	21	3,503 12 0	
19 15 9	83	17	815 3 6	
30 15 0	16	12	145 9 0	
33 9 0	7	.....	104 0 0	
17 8 6	1,739	11	8,094 8 0	
62 1 6	186	.....	612 0 0	
32 10 3	215	33	1,164 3 0	
19 10 0	6	7	111 0 0	
24 6 0	19	54	943 9 0	
18 7 9	8	14	55 5 0	
14 3 0	13	.....	73 0 0	
23 8 9	231	6	1,270 6 0	
26 11 0	149	.....	1,523 14 0	
.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	668	.....	.....	
.....	844	.....	.....	
.....	161	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	24,976 14 0	

Total recurring expenditure, Rs. 2,88,075-5-5.
Total non-recurring expenditure, Rs. 23,193-6-7.

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BOMBAY : PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

gitized with financial assistance from th
Government of Maharashtra
on 11 July, 2017

List of articles prepared in Bijapur Weaving Industry, Bijapur.

Serial No.	Name of Article.	Measurement.	Rate. Rs. a. p.
1.	Big Carpet ...	9′ × 6′	7 14 0
2.	Double Carpet ...	7′ × 4′	3 12 0
3.	Single Carpet ...	6′ × 3′	2 12 0
4.	Easy Chair Carpet ...	5′ × 1½′	1 0 0
5.	Chair Carpet ...	18″ × 18″	0 6 0
6.	Double Chaddar ...	8′ × 6′	4 4 0
7.	Single Chaddar ...	8′ × 4′	2 12 0
8.	Medium Chaddar ...	8′ × 5′	3 12 0
9.	Bed-sheets of twisted yarn 2/42.	8¼′ × 5′	1 4 9
10.	Bed Sheets do. ...	7′ × 4′	0 14 0
11.	Pillow Cases do. ...	29″ × 19″	0 3 9
12.	Honey Comb Towel ...	5′ × 3′	0 10 0
13.	Do. ...	3′ × 2′	0 6 0
14.	Duster ...	3′ × 3′	0 4 0
15.	Girl Guide Sarees ...	8 yards × 4′	2 12 0
16.	Gudar Pattis ...	1 yard in width	0 4 0 per yard.
17.	Bed Sheets (sized yarn).	99″ × 60″	1 1 0

Besides these Panja Carpets will be prepared at the rate of Re. 0-3-6 and Re. 0-4-0 per Sq. ft. provided the orders are placed one month ahead of the compliance date.

Separate booklets are prepared for the shirtings and coatings with labels of rate and size.

.....

Manager,

Bijapur settlement.